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TODOROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BOUMEDIENE FUNERAL

AU281955Y Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 28 Dec, BTA--A party and government delegation, headed by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Algeria today. The delegation includes Mr Radoy Popivanov, member of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and minister of public health, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, member of the CC of the BCP, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, and Mr Stefan Petrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Algeria. The delegation will attend (?the funeral) of the President of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, chief of the general staff of the National People's Army and minister of national defence, Houari Boumediene.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BOUMEDIENE DEATH

AU281957Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 28 Dec, BTA--The National Assembly has conveyed most sincere and deep condolences on the death of the prominent son of the people of Algeria, President of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Houari Boumediene. In a telegram to the National People's Assembly of Algeria it is pointed out that the MP's and the entire Bulgarian people will remember Boumediene as a consistent and tireless fighter against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for strengthening the unity of the Arab peoples in their struggle for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East, as a sincere partisan of the development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria.

BCP CC POLITBURO ISSUES GUIDELINES ON LITERATURE, ARTS

AU270910Y Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 27 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, 27 Dec, BTA--In a decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, guidelines are given for the development and creative realization of young talent in literature and the arts. It has been elaborated in connection with the speech of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, before the participants in the third national conference of young writers.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP expresses its faith in the younger creative generation, in its correct political positions, in its boundless loyalty to the ideas and cause of socialism, in the indelible link with the people. It is emphasized that the best works of the young testify to the marked strivings to preserve and continue the link, characteristic of Bulgarian progressive literature and art, between politics and artistic creativity, between ideology and high professional mastery.

With a view to overcoming some essential shortcomings in the work with young creative artists, a number of measures are outlined in the decision. They refer chiefly to the process of education in secondary and higher educational establishments of art and the work with the young artistic and creative intelligentsia. First place is accorded to the organic blending of ideological-political education with professional mastery, with the formation of a civic stand and class and party criteria and their linking with the life of the people. The decision of the politburo of the CC of the BCP entrusts the greatest role in the fulfillment of tasks to the Committee for Culture, the Ministry of Public Education, the Komsomol and the creative unions.

STROUGAL LEADS DELEGATION TO BOUMEDIENE FUNERAL

LD281509Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation left Prague for Algiers by air today to attend the funeral of Houari Boumediene, late president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and president of the Council of the Revolution. The delegation is led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and includes Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Vladimir Berger, Czechoslovak ambassador to Algeria.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior; Vladimir Blazek, minister of transport; Leopold Ler, minister of finance, and other officials. Also present was Nur ad-Din Dellici, Algerian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK PAY LAST RESPECTS TO BOUMEDIENE

LD291056Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 29 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Government, paid last tribute last night to the late President of Algeria Houari Boumediene. They bowed to the remains of the dead man lying in state at the Palace of the People and laid a wreath in front of the catafalque bearing the coffin. Chairman of the Federal Government Lubomir Strougal and Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek then signed the condolence book.

STROUGAL PRESENTS AWARD TO AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD281118Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of the Republic to Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of many years of activity in important economic and state posts. The high state distinction was presented to him today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. On the occasion he paid tribute to the working efforts and merits of Josef Nagr in the development of the national economy and his share in the building of socialist agriculture, which constitutes a significant contribution toward the building of a socialist society. The ceremony was also attended by Deputy Federal Premier Josef Simon.

ENERGY MINISTER EMPHASIZES NUCLEAR POWER'S IMPORTANCE

AU222033Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and energy: "Development of Our Nuclear Power Engineering"]

[Excerpt] When building nuclear power plants we can rely on our own uranium production and on extensive assistance by the Soviet Union. As a result, nuclear energy is a resource that can be regarded as insurance for a number of years. However, compared with the conventional power plants, the complexity and the exactingness connected with the build-up of nuclear power engineering is much greater. But we must succeed in mastering it. [paragraph continues]

By the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan 4 percent of the annual electricity consumption is to be covered by "nuclear" electricity, and this proportion will increase to 17 percent by the end of the next 5-Year Plan. The nuclear power engineering development program is in harmony with the principle expressed by Comrade Lubomir Strougal in his speech delivered at the celebrations of the day of miners and power engineers in Ostrava in 1977 when he said: "The importance and significance of the present time lies precisely in that it creates a stepping stone of the future. What our country's economic prospects will be is decided not only by today, but also by the concept of the long-range development based on a realistic assessment of our own possibilities as well as on an accurate as possible estimation of conditions that will be created without us."

This principle, generally valid for the entire economic sphere, has its particular signifucance in power engineering which is the determining part of our socialist society's further dynamic development. It represents an immensely demanding task, the fulfillment of which would be impossible without the Soviet Union's assistance.

RUDE PRAVO ON FULFILLMENT OF URANIUM PRODUCTION PLAN

AU222046Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Report signed (FL): "Uranium Production Fulfilled"]

[Text] Pribram, 19 December--Thanks to its energetic initiative oriented toward conservation [hospodarnost], high degree of effectiveness, quality as well as exceeding the best results achieved, the Czechoslovak uranium industry fulfilled during the Monday night shift the basic extraction production plan, and created prerequisites for the overfulfillment of the sales plant [obdyt] or uranium to the USSR by about Kcs11 million.

Improvement of political and organizational acivity as well as the fulfillment of the joint socialist pledge by the employees of the Czechoslovak uranium industry and by the Soviet specialists from the sphere of the uranium industry contributed considerably to the achievement of this success. This year's task, which were fulfilled ahead of the deadline, together with the timely elaboration of the 1979 plan and its examination with workers provides at the same time favorable prerequisites for a successful start for the new year.

HUSAK RECEIVES METALLURGICAL, ENGINEERING MINISTRIES DELEGATION

LD282340Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 28, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today a delegation of the Metallurgical and Engineering Ministries. Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering, and Zdenek Pucek, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, briefed Gustav Husak on the results achieved by their branches this year.

Minister Bahyl reviewed the achievements of general engineering in fulfillment of gross production targets, and exports to socialist countries, Minister Pucek said that metallurgy, heavy engineering and ore mining fulfilled the plan today, and are expected to exceed the planned production volume by about 1,000 million crowns.

Gustav Husak said that engineering and metallurgy are in the frontline of the Czechoslovak economy, and deserve credit for the progress they made this year in scientific-technical development, quality and cost-effectiveness.

He spoke of the need to use more demanding criteria, and to bring the Czechoslovak engineering nearer to the world top standard, as the task was formulated by the 11 and 12th sessions of the communist party Central Committee this year.

He pointed out that according to all indications, the Czechoslovak economy will encounter even more demanding conditions in the 1980's. But since the policy is, in contrast to capitalism, to maintain and raise the standard of living in accordance with the created resources, there is but one solution: To translate into reality with greater determination the conclusions of the 15th congress of the communist party, concerning the effectiveness and quality in all work. In this connection, Gustav Husak stressed the need for constant improvement of organization, management and planning, and the use of demanding criteria.

REGIONAL CPCZ IDEOLOGICAL SECRETARIES DISCUSS EDUCATION WORK

AU222151Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Dec 78 p 1 AU

["(Z)"-Signed report: "Conference of Secretaries"]

[Text] Prague--A conference of CPCZ Regional Committee secretaries for ideological work was held on the premises of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague. It was also attended by representatives of the Ministries of Education from the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, by representatives of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science and by regional national committee deputy chairmen.

The participants in the conference, chaired by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin, dealt with the topical tasks of the party's policy in the sphere of education and culture. Particular attention was devoted to the preparation of the all-state conference of Czechoslovak teachers, which will be convened by the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council. The conference will be held toward the end of next March.

LENART PRAISES HUNGARIAN MINORITY, DAILY PAPER

AU221415Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Article by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: "In the Service of the Party, the Czechoslovak People and the Cause of Socialism," commemorating the 30th anniversary of the publishing of the first issue of UJ SZO, the Hungarian-language daily of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee]

[Excerpts] Naturally, we are not only pleased with the progress in material production but we are also encouraged by the results achieved in the growth of the skills, education and culture among the citizens of Hungarian nationality. Concrete conditions have been insured for the youth of Hungarian nationality to be brought up and educated in its mother language in kindergartens and at grammar, secondary and vocational schools. Facts have confirmed that in accordance with population development the number of children has been increasing, particularly in the Hungarian-language kindergartens. Almost 5,000 teachers and other pedagogues are dedicatedly working in Hungarian-language schools. [paragraph continues]

They are doing meritorious work, forming a new socialist generation that will not succumb to nationalist passions, that thinks, feels and behaves in an internationalistic manner, has natural national pride and loves its fatherland--the CSSR. In the interest of our Hungarian fellow citizens being able to assert themselves even more in the state and economic posts throughout the CSSR, in the national front organizations, in science, in the Czechoslovak People's Army and in the national security corps, and in order that the number of students of Hungarian nationality on our university-level schools may increase, it is very important--next to their mother language--that they acquire the knowledge of the Slovak language and that the quality of its teaching is improved.

The membership of citizens of Hungarian nationality in representative bodies is an expression of their democratic and equal-rights participation in the management and administration of the state. At present almost 8,000 citizens of Hungarian nationality hold the posts of national committee deputies on all levels and 18 are Federal Assembly deputies and 16 Slovak National Council deputies. The cultural organization CSEMADOK significantly contributes to the public political activity of the working people of Hungarian nationality, to their education in the spirit of the Czechoslovak socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The period of crisis [1968-69] has taught us what damage arises when one violates the fundamental attributes of the party press' mission--loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and irreconcilability toward opportunism and reformism, when one weakens the ties between the party and masses, when one abandons proletarian internationalism and a sincere relationship toward the Soviet Union. UJ SZO also underwent such a test and lesson. Thanks to the Marxist-Leninist forces, it embarked--hardened and better instructed in the battle of principles--on the correct path. This made it possible that UJ SZO also could play its role in the defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces, in the struggle for the party's Leninist revival, in the consolidation of our life and in the new upsurge, which our society underwent and continues to undergo in building advanced socialism, while fulfilling the program of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses.

DETENTE, REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE FORM 'ORGANIC UNITY'

AU221416Y Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 50 on 13 Dec 78 pp 8, 9 AU

[Article by Vaclav Petrov: "Old-New Fabrications; Can Revolution be Exported?"]

[Excerpts] For a long time after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Bolsheviks had to overcome "superrevolutionary" and "superinternationalist" currents in their own ranks whose ideologists were trying to foist upon the young Soviet state an adventurous orientation aimed at "accelerating" revolutions in other countries by conducting war against the bourgeoisie throughout the world. They suggested that all forces of the victorious proletariat be concentrated and that the revolution be transferred to Europe and demanded that Russia wage war against imperialist Germany in order to "kindle" the flame of proletarian revolution in the countries in a state of war.

Lenin called this endeavor of the "left" to foist the socialist system on other countries by means of weapons and to overthrow world imperialism through outside intervention and without regard for internal conditions and the degree of the proletariat's class struggle as being absolutely inept and nonsensical. [paragraph continues]

He described the declaration of war for the purpose of "exporting the revolution" and of foisting revolution on people in countries where it was only ripening and far from being ripe as a mockery of the great slogan of solidarity among the working people of all countries. He energetically opposed the revisionist attempts to devalue the international significance of the October victory and exposed the untenability of pseudo-internationalist phrases and the true essence of this reckless attitude to the revolution and the defense of the socialist homeland. As a genius-strategist of the international revolutionary movement, V.I. Lenin taught that the assistance of the victorious proletariat to the revolutionary struggle of other national sections of the revolutionary movement must correspond to the objective, real conditions of the development of this struggle in the given country to the degree of ripeness of this struggle and to a whole complex of factors affecting its concrete manifestations.

V.I. Lenin saw the task of the victorious working class in achieving the maximum of what it can achieve in its own country so as to awaken, support and develop the revolutionary movement in all countries.

The CPSU always has assumed a clear position on this issue, as was said by L.I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The Soviet Union does not intervene in the internal affairs of other countries. Respect for the sacred right of each nation and each country to choose its own path of development is an unwavering principle of Leninist foreign policy."

Detente and Class Struggle

Attempts to demonstrate the incompatibility of detente and revolutionary struggle have recently become active again. This concept is frequently an instrument of the cunning and flexible maneuvers of bourgeois ideology that is trying to persuade revolutionary forces that the states of socialism and the communist and workers parties leading them are losing--in their efforts to improve the international atmosphere--all their interest in the successes of social revolutions and that they are not willing to support them. This concept is designed to divide the world's revolutionary forces and to sow distrust against the states of the socialist community within the international working class and national liberation movements.

In the anti-imperialist movement, on the other hand, notions still survive that hold that the policy of peaceful coexistence retards a further activation of the class struggle of the proletariat and the anti-imperialist liberation movement. The ideologs of petit bourgeois revolutionarism, Maoist "theoreticians" in particular, who are trying to discredit the foreign policy of the USSR and countries of the socialist community, speculate with such moods. Contemporary trotskyism is making an appeal to "declare total war on imperialism," "to accelerate the international revolution through war and to "export" socialism to all countries.

Since its birth, socialism has been implementing the policy of peace. The Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has become the cornerstone of this policy. This principle does not mean, however, recognition of "peaceful coexistence" between oppressed and oppressing nations.

The Leninist orientation toward the all-round support for the national liberation struggle of nations and toward peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was declared as one of the main foreign policy goals of the USSR at the 25th CPSU Congress. The organic unity of the task to insure firm peace and deepen the world revolutionary process is reflected and anchored in the USSR Constitution. The 25th CPSU Congress clearly posed the question of the relation between detente and class struggle and stressed that detente cannot abolish the laws of class struggle. The international consultation of communist and workers parties in 1969 came to the conclusion that the policy of peaceful coexistence "contributes to developing class struggle against imperialism on the national and international scale." The Berlin Conference of European communist and workers parties stated in its final document that the policy of peaceful coexistence, active cooperation among states regardless of their social system and relaxation of international tension does not only not mean the recognition of the political and social status quo in one country or another but, on the contrary, creates the best conditions for developing the struggle of the working class and all democratic forces, for reconfirming the inalienable right of each nation to freely choose the path of its development and to walk this path and for carrying out the struggle against the rule of monopolies and for socialism.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES WESTERN INFORMATION MEDIA

AU221414 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 December on page 6 carries a 2,300-word article by Jan Lipavsky, entitled "One of the Final Act's Demands; To Sow Discord or Serve the Cause of Peace?"

Lipavsky criticizes some of the Western information media for fomenting mistrust and retarding the process of detente rather than fostering opposite positions, thus violating the CSCE's purpose. He accuses the majority of Western media of intentionally painting a black picture of life in the socialist countries and describing the fighters of the national liberation movements as "bandits" and progressive forces in the capitalist countries as "extremists," in order to discredit in the eyes of the public all that is progressive. This end is also to be served by the nice-sounding slogan about the "free flow of information," although it has been described by the NATO's publication NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES as an instrument "for introducing Western ideas into the socialist states."

Lipavsky argues against the contentions of the "ideologists of imperialism" that their media are objective, and says that Western sources of information are "monopolies" and that their objective is not only profit but also the deliberate manipulation of public opinion in the interest of the ruling bourgeois class. He goes on to say that, according to UNESCO, the volume of information originating in the capitalist countries is a hundredfold larger than the information reaching the West from the Third World although two-thirds of mankind live in the Third World, and criticizes the fact that at the moment when the nonaligned countries are trying to set up their own "pool" of information that is not influenced by the imperialist countries, attempts are underway by the largest U.S. news agencies and media to establish in Cairo a "multilateral information pool" of the capitalist and developing countries, a matter designed to keep the Third World's information media under the control of the Western news agencies. Lies about, and the slandering of, the international revolutionary workers and communist movements have become the key helpers of reactionary media in the current ideological struggle, says Lipavsky, and for illustration he mentions the 1963 murder of J.F. Kennedy by "communist" Lee Oswald, and the kidnapping and consequent murder of Italian presidential candidate Aldo Moro this year by the so-called red brigades, "allegedly trained in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union." Also the latest tragedy in Guyana was reported by the AP News Agency with an anticommunist slant.

When such extraordinary events occur, bourgeois propaganda goes into action with the intention of getting as much anticommunist mileage as possible out of such tragedy. After all, demagogery and lies can always later be retracted in an inconspicuously printed newspaper statement, Lipavsky says, and documents it by several such stories published some time ago by the FRG periodicals STERN and DER SPIEGEL and in the daily DIE WELT. One glance into the kitchen of bourgeois progaganda reveals close ties between NATO, the espionage services, the publishing concerns and their newspaper and the radio and television stations. Not so long ago the New York TIMES disclosed that the CIA had financed at different itmes 50 news agencies and radio stations in the United States and abroad, and that it had dispatched 800 of its workers as journalists to various newspapers in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

On the other hand, "the activity of the socialist community's information media serve peace and trust. They consistently abide by the principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act, and try to contribute actively--in the spirit of peaceful coexistence--to the cooperation and mutual understanding among nations," Lipavsky says in another part of his article. The international organization of journalists has on several occasions suggested that the world's journalists elaborate and adopt ethical principles, which would prevent the use of media for the progagation of war, racial hatred, fascism, neofascism and of other forms of violence. In this respect the socialist countries, together with the developing countries, have started a significant initiative in UNESCO. For 8 years they have been attempting to push through a document containing binding norms for international information activity, but the delegations of the NATO countries have been fighting this proposal "tooth and nail." Essentially, they have been refusing to express in the proposed document the responsibility of governments.

"Finally, at the recent 20th UNESCO general conference in Paris, the resistance of the delegations of the NATO countries was broken by compromise formulations and a document was adopted that is called 'the declaration of the basic principles concerning the contribution of the mass information media to the consolidation of peace and international understanding, for the support of human rights and for the struggle agains racism, apartheid and warmongering,'" Lipavsky says. The adoption of this document was, without doubt, a success for the socialist countries.

The UNESCO resolution has become a document that mercilessly confronts in the capitalist world all those who publish newspapers and magazines and who control radio and television; it urges them to check whether their media sow discord or serve peace, trust, mutual understanding and cooperation between nations.

"In our opinion a responsibly conducted information activity is a part of the moral responsibility of the individual governments that in Helsinki took upon themselves the duty to implement the policy of mutual trust and cooperation among nations and states, regardless of their social system. The governments of the socialist countries always have identified themselves with this responsibility, a thing that, unfortunately, cannot be said about the governments of the capitialist countries," Lipavsky said.

"There are still many cases of media being in the hands of irresponsible, monopolistic and other groups that poison the international atmosphere with discord. Certainly, there also are cases of honest efforts by some Western journalists to contribute to cooperation and understanding. However, for the time being, they are the exception rather than the rule," Lipavsky concludes in his article.

SOFIA CONFERENCE, DANGERS OF EUROCOMMUNISM DISCUSSED

LD280954Y Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 28, CETEKA--unprecedented sharpening has recently taken place in the ideological struggle between Marxist-Leninists and the imperialist and opportunist propaganda the attacks of which are motivated by effort to curb the growing influence of the communist movement and the socialist community on world processes, RUDE PRAVO says today.

Returning to the international conference on the importance of real socialism, held in Sofia recently, the paper stresses that the conference drew attention to the dangerous trends heading towards the negation of internationalim, and the participants denounced the Peking leadership as well as the 'Eurocommunist' conceptions. The conference also pointed at the harmfulness of 'neutral' attitude to anti-socialist propaganda.

Failure to take part in the ideological struggle and maintenance of 'good relations' with the enemies of communism and peace weakens the ideological resistance of the workers' movement. Experience shows that parties which describe themselves as "Eurocommunist' and which have taken a stand of negative criticism of existing socialism do not increase their influence on the masses, on the contrary, these parties disorientate the masses in and outside their countries and sow doubts about the expedience of socialism as a whole, the paper says.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU222055Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Theme of the Century]

[Text] Now is the time for regular annual stocktaking and evaluation, but let us try today to go beyond the limit of 12 months. Let us regard the entire century we are living in. Although we still have more than one-fifth remaining before us, there is no reason not to say--with the certainty stemming from experience, knowledge and conviction--that the Great October Socialist Revolution was the most significant event of the 20th century. In those moments of the dramatic "10 days that shook the world" in Petrograd, the witnesses and contemporaries of the revolution probably did not even realize that it was a revolution that constituted the axis of contemporary history and the countdown of a new epoch of human society had begun, as was expressed with such extreme metaphoric precision by the Cuban revolutionary and politican, Fidel Castro.

The first state of socialism was born which, after the heroic experiment of the Paris Commune, began to bring about the working man's longings and the idea of the socially just society without exploitation--a society, the highest credo of which is the all-round free development not only of chosen individuals or groups of people, naturally to the detriment of others, but literally of millions of human personalities. The Soviet Union became the pioneer and beacon of this new era, without it there would have been no other revolutionary victories over imperialism and capitalism, without which we could scarcely be speaking now of the progress of the forces of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

It is not apologetic to recall this, to ponder on this and to learn from this, it is the necessity of scientific research into mankind's history, into the movement in the correlation of class forces and international events. Socialism has not only become a real part of the present world, it has also become the decisive force in the struggle for the revolutionary CHANGE of the world. Thus, to deal with this reality actually means to deal with the THEME OF THE CENTURY, as Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BOP Central Committe and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, said in Sofia at the opening ceremony of the international theoretical conference called "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress." The conference, held on 12-15 December, was a significant event in the life of communists and of all revolutionary forces, since it comprehensively analyzed the enormous role of real socialism in world development and in the solution of questions confronting the working people in socialist countries and also confronting the entire working class, the national liberation movement and progressive and peace-loving forces.

What is real socialism like today? The head of the CPCZ's delegation to the conference, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, stated in his speech that when we were formulating the first programs of building socialism, we believed that a great and happy future was in store for us: "Many people regarded us as idealists, romantics and dreamers. But present reality has surpassed our imagination, particularly as regards man's position." Socialism has led society out of the bondage of economic and social anarchy, inequality and injustice, it has ensured the dynamic growth of the national economy and the population's living standards. In our country, for instance, during the past 3 years of the 5-year plan 1976-80 alone the population's monetary incomes have grown more than 16 percent, and social consumption 18 percent. The broad strata of the population have been politically and culturally activated in creative social life. In fact, socialism has shaped what is in principle a new kind of democracy--socialist democracy, which is not merely declarative, but realistic and based on the working people's economic power and their social benefits, and which is creating great possibilities for the people's participation in the management and administration of society. The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism.

The path toward these results was not easy, not even as regards the conditions or obstacles that had to be overcome, and it was not a path free of mistakes and errors. "We neither claim, nor think that everything in our country is ideal, that we have no problems in the sphere of economy, culture and the implementation of socialist democracy," Comrade V. Bilak said. But it is absolutely impossible to understand how not only the open enemies of socialism, but even certain people in the international communist and workers movement either do not see, or do not want to see the efforts and ability of socialism to solve the key questions of life; that they see only the mistakes, and that they are even joining the campaigns of slander and propaganda against the countries of real socialism. Is this perhaps to be a form of search for some special forms of a road toward socialism?" Scarcely that, since, to use a metaphor, they are "throwing out the baby with the bath water," while simultaneously also renouncing even some of the fundamental principles of our revolutionary theory. Boris Ponomarev, head of the CPSU delegation and CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, stressed that the search for one's own road does not mean that one should take a stand against existing socialism, and that this search is not at all perhaps contingent on slandering existing socialism.

For a long time the principle of the parties' independence and autonomy has been anchored in the communist movement. Each of the parties takes into account its specific national conditions, works out its policy quite independently and determines the forms and methods of battle. At the same time, our own, Czechoslovak, experience confirms that a party's independence and respect for the specific conditions of battle under which it works are not contraditory to internationalism--on the contrary, they must be linked together, and this also applies to international solidarity with the countries of real socialism.

Apart from this, many comrades in Sofia pointed out that the increasing variety of the forms of transition to socialism is merely one aspect of the world revolutionary process. Its other aspect is the deepening internationalization of the class battle, which is the result of the internationalization of production and exchange, of the aggravation of conflicts between socialism and capitalism, of the strengthening battle for peace and national liberation, as well as of the pressing nature of such serious problems as, for instance, the supplies of nourishment for the population, sufficient power resouces, and so forth. This particularly enhances the significance and need of the communists' uniform course (without a revival of the unification forms that have been overcome), since we communists cannot be indifferent toward what this world will look like and what ideas will prevail in it..

Socialism has become the synonym for peace; real socialism was, and is, doing everything to exclude wars from international relations and to maintain and consolidate peace. Comrade B. Ponomarev reminded of this in an historical context when he spoke about the states in the presocialist epoch that had achieved a great economic and military strength and turned it against other states and nations. For the very first time in the entire history of mankind socialism has created a state which has excluded such a use of its power. At the same time one should not underestimate the militarized class enemy even today, in the new correlation of forces in the world in favor of socialism and peace; for the NATO pact countries are plunging enormous means into armament and for suppressing the national liberation movement. For this very reason Rodney Arismendi, Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, stressed that the Warsaw Pact countries are duty bound to consolidate their power, since their weapons are the weapons of peace: In a situation when American imperialism is striving with all accessible means to slow down, stop or reverse the world revolutionary process, the attempt at slapping together the United States-China-Japan axis is extremely alarming.

In these, and also other, connections it is short-sighted to explain the Chinese leaders' conduct merely by conflicts with the Soviet Union. It is a matter of concrete, purposeful acts by the Chinese leadership against progress, the national liberation battle, socialism and peace. Not to see this reality, or to close one's eyes to it, or even to aid it means to dangerously disorient the world public.

When all these complicated questions of the present, no less complicated world were being appraised at the theoretical conference in Sofia, it was confirmed that the Marxist-Leninist theory has not become stagnant, that dogmatism is foreign to it, that the communists are taking into account both the general laws and the concrete phenomena of world development and also creatively developing the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. It was confirmed that real socialism is the true theme of the century--it exists in 26.2 percent of the earth's surface inhabited by 32.5 percent of the population, and it is capable of producing 40 percent of the world's industrial production. It is the greatest achievement of the revolutionary forces of the present and of the historic process that began to develop--and is irreversibly developing--since the Great October Socialist Revolution. This fills us with pride, and simultaneously it is a commitment for us to enhance responsibility for developing and perfecting real socialism in our country, according to our best ability.

CUBA'S INTERNATIONALISM IS 'TWO-DIMENSIONAL'

AU221418 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 15 December, on page 6, carries a 1,500-word first part of a Jan Jurista article entitled "The Dimensions of the Cuban Revolution; On the Path Toward Historic Victory."

The article which reviews U.S. military interventions against Cuba in the past, the U.S. neocolonialist domination over Cuba prior to the revolution and Fidel Castro's reasons for concealing his communist ideas even in the Moncada program, is preceded by the following passage: "The Cuban revolution will always be linked in mankind's history with the birth of socialism on the American Continent. It is an example of a strategy of genius and of the enormous strength of proletarian internationalism and also an irreversible proof of the new correlation of forces in the class-divided world. Its victory on 1 January 1959, the 20th anniversary of which we are commemorating, signifies in its ultimate consequences for the West the end in the political sense, of the--up to then--absolute domination of capital over the entire territory. The dimensions of the Cuban revolution's significance also were determined by the difficult and complicated conditions under which it had won and had begun the successful implementation in practice of Marxist-Leninist ideas; the main obstacles to this victory were the domestic exploiting classes and the United States."

The same paper on 16 December, on page 7, carries the 1,300-word second and ending part of the article, stressing the nationalist, patriotic use of Jose Marti's name as "the intellectual author of the Moncada attack," so that "nobody could attribute the first resistance act to a 'foreign' ideological influence." After reviewing Castro's road up to national liberation, the article says: "During the uprising battle, which was linked to the social struggle from the very beginning, the leading revolutionary cadres still did not openly proclaim their socialist program, since the people who had for generations been living in anticommunist environments would not have understood this and imperialism would have intervened in the military sense."

The article then goes on to describe all the anti-Cuban U.S. activities following the victory of the revolution and Castro's gradual ideological work leading to the establishment of the Cuban Communist Party "at a time when the revolutionary island was no longer alone. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia supplied it with weapons with which the Cubans defeated the mercenaries in 72 hours. The first socialist state of the world, the Soviet Union, contributed toward the United States committing itself, within the framework of the solution of 'the Carribean crisis, not to attack Cuba."

After describing the USSR's manifold assistance to Cuba and Castro's expressions of appreciation for this and after appraising the Cuban revolution as a "success of the international revolutionary movement," the article concludes: "For the Cuban revolution the characteristic feature is that its internationalism is two-dimensional. The Cuban revolution has outlasted the imperialist blocade and it is now achieving good results in building socialism with the assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, while simultaneously itself becoming the donor of selfless assistance being granted to many countries--which is like a thorn in the side of the imperialist forces. Cuba is not answering the question of whom to send, within the framework of internationalist assistance, to Angola, Ethiopia or Vietnam but it is answering the question of whom to choose out of the vast number of volunteers.

"This testifies to the depth of the ideological maturity of the Cuban people and to the high level of development of the Cuban revolution, which has confirmed on the American Continent the general validity of the laws of Marxism-Leninism and is now successfully implementing them in practice. Socialist Cuba is firmly marching along on the road of proletarian internationalism, relying in its efforts on the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries and itself actively contributing to the growth of the strength of this alliance."

HONECKER MEETS PCF GENERAL SECRETARY MARCHAIS

LD281944Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], and Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PCF Central Committee. The two are vacationing in the GDR. Present at the comradely meeting were Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central committee.

The general secretaries briefed each other on the work of their parties and exchanged views on the two parties' policy, on issues concerning the present world situation and on the international communist and workers' movement. Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais noted that important results had been achieved in the struggle for peace and security, and for the assertion of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems. At the same time this adds to the possibilities of social and political progress in the countries oppressed by imperialism and reaction. The international balance of power is determined above all by the advance of the forces of peace and socialism. This creates the prerequisites for thwarting the policy of aggressive imperialist forces.

In view of NATO's plans, which endanger peace and measures for the massive strengthening of armaments and interference in the internal affairs of other states, the SED and PCF feel that still more comprehensive actions in the peoples' struggle for peace are urgently necessary. In this context the representatives of the two parties underlined the importance of fresh constructive steps in the interests of peace, the ending of the arms race, disarmament and international cooperation. Erich Honecker and Georges Marchais expressed the determination of the SED and PCF to work in the spirit of the joint aims and ideals of the communist and workers' movement for the strengthening of unity of action of the communist parties and all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces. Conscious of the great responsibility of the communist and workers' parties toward the peoples of their countries, the SED and PCF will intensify their cooperation in the spirit of solidarity so as to contribute even more effectively to the consolidation of peace and security, to social progress and a happy future of the peoples, with due regard to the specific fighting conditions of each party.

PARTY, STATE OFFICIALS OFFER CONDOLENCES AT ALGERIAN EMBASSY

LD282042Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Alfred Neumann, SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, have visited the Algerian Embassy to express their condolences on the death of Houari Boumediene, president of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

With profound grief the GDR party and state leadership representatives bowed before the picture of the great revolutionary and outstanding statesman, Houari Boumediene, and signed their names in the condolences book.

They expressed the sincere and deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the government and people of the GDR to the Algerian charge d'affaires, A.I. Mustapha Belhocine. Representatives of the People's Chamber Presidium and the parties and mass organizations united in the national front also expressed their condolences at the embassy.

1979 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR IN MOSCOW

LD282238Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--The trade protocol between the GDR and USSR for 1979 was signed in Moscow today by Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, and Mikhail R. Kuzmin, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR. In accordance with the long-term trade and payments agreement between the GDR and USSR for the 1976-1980 period, the protocol provides for a further increase in reciprocal trade and services. During the coming year trade between the two countries will increase to approximately R8 billion. This means that the steady, systematic and dynamic development of external trade relations between the GDR and USSR will be continued.

In 1979, the GDR will continue to increase its deliveries of capital goods, products of the metal processing industry, the electrical engineering and electronics industry, the scientific apparatus industry, chemical products, pharmaceuticals and light industry goods.

Among the major GDR export items are metal-cutting machine tools, forging equipment and presses, products of the electrical engineering and electronics industry such as cables and wire, bucket-wheel excavators, hoisting and conveying equipment, metallurgical cranes, 750 crawler-type cranes, railway slewing cranes, equipment for the textile industry, 475 woolcombers, 300 large circular knitting machines, warp-knitting and chain-stitch machines, and equipment for the polygraphic industry including folding and cutting machines. The GDR will also deliver office and computer equipment. Soviet agriculture will receive, inter alia from the GDR 1,850 potato harvesters, 2,700 forage harvesters, and 2,650 swatch mowers. The GDR's rail vehicle building industry will also export to the USSR refrigeration trucks, passenger carriages and sleeping cars, and the GDR ship-building industry will export container ships and freighters, as well as trawlers, inland waterway passenger ships and specialized vessels.

The GDR's export program for the USSR includes a broad range of chemical products among them pesticides, cinema film x-ray film, photographic paper and cosmetics, as well as light industry products such as textiles, fancy goods, furniture, toys and musical instruments. The USSR will deliver to the GDR in 1979 on an increasing scale machines and equipment, conveying equipment, chemical products, as well as raw materials and fuel, which are of great importance for the systematic and stable development of the GDR's national economy. Among the capital goods to be imported will be 3,200 metal-cutting machine tools, overhead mobile and revolving tower cranes, power station plant, metal-lurgical installations and foundry equipment. GDR agriculture will receive 60 grain driers, 50 overhead spraying plants and 250 KS-6 sugar-beet harvesters. Deliveries for the textile industry will include 300 atuomatic looms, and for the woodworking industry 250 planes.

The USSR will deliver 325 excavators and 6,500 tractors of various types, 145 bulldozers, 40 diesel locomotives (3,000 horsepower), track construction equipment, 2,000 trucks, 30,000 lada passenger cars, other road vehicles, specialized load carriers, hydrofoil boats and floating dredgers, as well as equipment for the graphics industry and communications. The substantial deliveries of raw materials and energy by the USSR include 18.6 million tons of mineral oil, 4.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas, large quantities of iron ore, hard coal and coke, products of the metallurgical industry, copper, zinc, lead, nickel and aluminum, timber, woodpulp, paper and cardboard. The GDR will, furthermore, import tea, fresh and canned fish, pharmaceuticals, cameras, radio and television sets, electric household articles, toys, musical instruments and polygraphic products.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU222119Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Dec 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Report on fifth FDGB Executive Committee meeting in Berlin on 20 December 1978]

[Summary] Berlin ADN--"At its fifth meeting in Berlin on Wednesday the FDGB Federal Executive Committee discussed and adopted the tasks of the trade unions for implementing the decisions of the ninth session of the SED Central Committee. 'To the trade unions, the 1979 economic plan is a fighting program' a unanimously adopted resolution says. FDGB Executive Committee Chairman Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member, in his concluding statement stressed the close affinity between the party of the workers class and all working people and declared: 'We trade unionists will creatively struggle for the implementation of the tasks before us in the 30th year of our socialist workers-peasant state.'

"The Federal Executive Committee confirmed the Presidium report submitted at the beginning of the meeting by Harald Buehl, member of the FDGB Presidium and secretary of the Federal Executive Committee."

Horst Heintze, Presidium member and secretary of the Federal Executive Committee, stressed that the targets and aims of the 1979 economic plan are in line with the main task and thus serve the interests of the workers class and all GDR working people. He said that the FDGB would support the work collectives from the very first day of the year to enable them to continuously solve their plan tasks, to tap further reserves and to set for themselves still higher targets in counterplans. "In the discussion, members of the Federal Executive Committee elaborated on valuable experiences of trade union work in the bezirke and kreise, in industrial branches and at enterprises."

"Referring to the results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participating states, Harry Tisch underscored that the further strengthening of the GDR requires peace, and serves peace. 'This is why we trade unionists consider it a great commitment in our international work to endeavor to make the struggle for peace and security, for concrete steps for disarmament, more and more a constituent part of trade union actions.' Now it is necessary to insure the implementation of the declaration in detail, point after point.

"Harry Tisch confirmed that 1978 was a good year. He stressed that especially since the Eighth SED Congress great accomplishments and tangible results in improving the material and cultural living standard of the working people were achieved. The implementation of the 1979 economic plan, Harry Tisch stressed, requires the energy of the workers class and the entire people. Hence it is necessary to mobilize all forces to continuously carry on the policy of the main task.

"Here, as before, we are following the time-tested road of the intensification of production as the main line of economic growth, in order to increase everywhere the quality and effectiveness of production," the Federal Executive Committee chairman said. A militant attitude toward the plan must also be reflected in the directing of socialist competition, which must be aimed primarily at the qualitative factors. This includes that socialist competition is in principle conducted as a labor competition in the Leninist sense. Through good ideopolitical work an atmosphere must be created where initiative and creativity flourish.

LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES ON BOUMEDIENE'S DEATH

LD281125Y Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 27, MTI--On the death of Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, HSWP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have expressed their condolences in a message to the family of the late president, Algerian people, Revolutionary Council of Algeria and the Algerian Council of Ministers.

LOSONCZI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BOUMEDIENE FUNERAL

LD281904Y Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 28, MTI--A Hungarian delegation, led by Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left for Algeria on Thursday to attend the funeral of the departed president of the Democratic and Popular's Republic of Algeria, Houari Boumediene. Members of the delegation are Dr Kalman Abraham, minister of building and town planning, and Zoltan Szephelyi, Hungary's ambassador to Algeria.

BISZKU LEADS DELEGATION TO CUBAN REVOLUTION CELEBRATIONS

LD281318Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation led by Bela Biszku, member of the Politburo, has left for Cuba. The delegation was invited by the Cuban sister party, Council of State and Council of Ministers for celebrations to be held on the 20th anniversary of the revolution. The members of the delegation are Sarolta Raffai, vice president of the National Assembly; Ferenc Trethon, minister of labor; and Maj Gen Jozsef Pacsek, deputy minister of defense. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ymre Gyori and others.

BRIEFS

IRAQI AGREEMENT--Mohamed Hammadi, head of the Iraqi bureau of prices, who has spent a week in our country at the invitation of Secretary of State Bela Csikos-Nagy, chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, departed Budapest on Saturday [16 December]. At their talks, they reviewed the two countries' systems concerning the establishment of prices and price policies and concluded an agreement of cooperation for 1979-80 between the two organs. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

BABIUCH LEADS DELEGATION TO BOUMEDIENE'S FUNERAL

LD282134Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Official delegations from various parts of the world are arriving in Algiers for the funeral of President Houari Boumediene tomorrow. The Polish delegation is being led by Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ VISITS GORZOW WIELKOPOLSKI VOIVODSHIP

LD282210Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz was in Gorzow Wielkopolski today, where he viewed the expnasion of housing construction. The chairman of the Council of Ministers visited the (?Dolinski Wikok) housing estate, which has multistory blocks and single-family houses. Piotr Jaroszewicz went on to visit the Gorzow-Ursus engineering works, which are already producing the first components of tractors built under license. The premier also visited an exhibition of Gorzow-Ursus products and saw the preparations for the production of the next subassemblies and components for the Polish Ferguson tractors.

Then, in Niezychod in Gorzow Voivodship, Piotr Jaroszewicz took part in a ceremony to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the town's existence by decorating it with the Commander's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta. The order is recognition of the patriotic attitude of the inhabitants of Miedzychod in the past, and of their current contribution to the socialist development of the region, and the country. During a meeting between the preimer and a group of veterans of independence fighting, organizers of postwar life in Miedzychod and front-ranking workers, the most meritorious of the town's citizens received state decorations.

JAROSZEWICZ, KARKOSZKA ATTEND PZPR MEETING IN ZERAN PLANT

LD272154Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of the basic PZPR organization was held today at the Polish Fiat engine works of the Zeran passenger car factory. The meeting was attended by a wide range of social activists, party veterans and young people. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the party's Politburo, took part in the meeting; he belongs to the party organization in the Zeran factory.

The history of the unification of the Polish workers' movement was discussed and an especially warm welcome was given to 255 comrades--party members for over 30 years--who work in the passenger car factory.

During the meeting, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Alojzy Karkoszka, PZPR Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the PZPR committee of Warsaw, presented party membership cards to new members. The 4,500th membership card in the car factory was handed to Wlodzimierz (Dolinski), a young engineer and long-time activist in the workers' movement.

Jan Sobolewski, first secretary of the PSPR works committee, handed Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz a PZPR badge, whose members are currently obtaining membership prior to the unification of the Polish workers' movement.

The staff reported savings made this year of more than Z300 million thanks to the rational management of materials and fuels. Piotr Jaroszewicz, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee's Politburo, the government, and Edward Gierek personally, thanked the car factory's employees warmly for their committed professional and social attitude and expresses his best wishes to them for the new year.

DEPUTY PREMIER COMMENTS ON SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION

LD282330Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Erazm Peethke reports from Moscow: The drawing up of a joint protocol, which will be signed tomorrow morning, concluded today's deliberations of the Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. During a meeting with journalists, the head of the Polish side, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Politburo member and chairman of the planning commission, recalled that next year, 1979, the volume of trade between Poland and the USSR will amount to more than R7.67 billion. This is a rise over this year of nearly 10 percent.

Some current problems of Soviet-Polish cooperation were discussed. A great deal of time was devoted to a discussion of problems involving long-term cooperation up to 1985, and even to 1990. These issues were also discussed during the meerings between Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU, and premiers Piotr Jaroszewicz and Aleksey Kosygin.

The primary objective is to fulfill the entire set of complex programs for the development of the chemical, road machinery, electrotechnical, and nuclear power industries, and the development of the fuel and raw materials base. As was agreed earlier, Poland will undertake the production of special ships and installations adapted to prospecting for and extracting petroleum from the continental shelf. The joint realization of these programs will require a considerable modernization of the entire structure of many sectors of our industry.

KANIA, WERBLAN PRESENT AWARDS TO SHIPYARD, FACTORY

LD282208Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sessions of workers' self-government conferences are being held throughout the country at which socioeconomic tasks for enterprises in 1979 are being approved. One such session was held today at the heroes square on Westerplatte northern shipyard in Gdansk. For its outstanding achievements, the State Council has awarded the shipyard the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class. The order was presented during today's session by Stanislaw Kania. The Order of the Banner of Labor First Class was also presented today to the Mera-Palfa precision equipment factory in Swidnica during a workers' self-government session by Andrzej Werblan.

PINKOWSKI ATTENDS POZNAN VOIVODSHIP PLENUM

LD282202Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, participated in a party voivodship committee plenum in Poznan today. The plenum discussed the employment situation and management of labor reserves in the Poznan Viovodship during the next 6 years.

As an analysis showed, more than 9,000 people in the voivodship hold posts which are not in line with their qualifications. Their proper employment is all the more essential since the developing industry in the Poznan Voivodship will require 18,000 additional employees in the next few years. The plenum also criticized the fact that in many places of work the workers fail to use their time fully. Finding a solution to these problems demands a concentrated effort on the part of the party organizations, trade union bodies and factory management bodies.

SFRY DEFENSE ORGANIZATION DELEGATION VISITS POLAND

AU221413Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Visit of the Delegation of the Defense Organization of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] A delegation of the Federation of Peoples Technology of Yugoslavia led by Maj Gen Mile Arnatovski, member of the federation's Presidium and chairman of the Federation of Peoples Technology of Macedonia, has visited Poland at the invitation of the National Defense League's main administration. The guests studied the activities of the local branches of the league, whose membership totals almost 2 million persons, in Tarnow, Krakow and Katowice. During talks at the National Defense League's main administration, Maj Gen Waclaw Jagas, chairman of the main administration, and Brig Gen Jan Cieslik, member of the main administration's Presidium, informed the guests about the main lines of the activities of the National Defense League and about the league's plans on the occasion of the jubilee of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. On 16 December Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, vice minister of national defense, received the delegation of the Federation of Peoples Technology.

FRENCH CITIZEN ORDERED TO LEAVE AFTER 'REPENTANCE'

LD261924Y Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Dec, PAP--French Citizen P. Ries, who had been put under arrest by the voivodship public prosecutor's office of Gdansk, voiced repentance of the offences he had committed and asked for lifting the arrest warrant. The public prosecutor's office considered the request and repealed the temporary arrest. P. Ries was ordered to leave Poland immediately.

RCP DELEGATION STUDIES PARTY WORK IN TRANSPORTATION

AU222035Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Delegation of the RCP Central Committee Has Visited Poland"]

[Text] A delegation of the RCP Central Committee led by Ion Catrinescu, central committee member and first secretary of the RCP committee in Braila, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The Romanian guests had talks in the PZPR Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building and in the Ministry of Communications, visited Warsaw, Poznan and Lublin where they studied the work of the PZPR voivodship committees, and exchanged experience in transportation with party-economic aktivs of the railroad production and repair plants, and at the Polish state railroads communications centers. The delegation was received by Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Building.

LABOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON LABOR MARKET, EFFICIENCY

LD282202Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Dec, PAP--The increase in work efficiency and the broadly understood effectiveness of management is currently considered one of the most important goals of social and economic activity in Poland in the year 1979. This was strongly emphasized in the course of debates of the 13th PUWP CC Plenum. Not only the overcoming of present economic difficulties but the level and pace of the increase in national income, as well, depend on the degree of work efficiency and effectiveness.

In an interview on these subjects Polish Minister of Labour, Labour and Social Affairs Tadeusz Rudolf told PAP reporter:

The rise in labour efficiency and fast increase in labour productivity are taking a special meaning at present, in the last years of the 1971-1980 decade. This is because demographic data and the situation in the labour market indicate that the times of the abundance of work force have already passed in this country.

The average annual rise, which in the years 1971-1975 amounted to 350,000 labourers, in the period of 1976-1980 have been steadily falling down to 200,000, and in the years 1981-1985 is expected to slump down to as low a figure as 90,000 per annum. So, if at the break of the 1960's and 1970's of [as received] the goals of our employment policy was to ensure work to anybody who looked for it, for the past 3 or 4 years our main effort has gone into a correct steering of the lessening labour force increase, while simultaneously abiding by the full-employment principle.

"The increase in labour efficiency is also facilitated by the constant improvement in professional qualifications. In 1970 more than 58 per cent of all employees in the country had only primary education. Currently the figure has lowered to 46 per cent. Over the same period, the slice of those with secondary and higher school education has risen from 25 per cent to 31 per cent of the total figure.

"The necessity of the increase in labour productivity results from the fact that there are still huge reserves in the organization of work and making better use of work time. This is particularly true of the broadly conceived organization of work," Minister Tadeusz Rudolf said.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON ETHIOPIAN LEADER'S VISIT

AU212132Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Joint communique issued in Warsaw on the 10-12 December official visit to Poland by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia]

[Text] At the invitation issued on behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia, paid on official visit of friendship to Poland from 10-12 December 1978.

Mengistu Haile Mariam and the persons accompanying him met everywhere with a cordial and warm reception on the part of the Polish community, a reception expressing the lasting ties of friendship linking the two countries and peoples. The Ethiopian leader had a meeting with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The communique states that during the visit official talks were held between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. The talks were attended on the Polish side by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: Central Committee Secretary Edward Babiuch and Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, and by other personalities, and on the Ethiopian side by members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee: Berhanu Bayeh and Gesesse Wolde Kidan, and by other personalities.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding, demonstrated the agreement of the views of the twosides on all issues under discussion.

Henryk Jablonski acquainted the Ethiopian side with the achievements of Poland in the construction of a developed socialist society under the leadership of the PZPR, and presented the main principles of Polish foreign policy.

Mengistu Haile Mariam informed the Polish side of the successes of the Ethiopian revolution, stressing in particular the achievements of the revolution in defense of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Ethiopia in the struggle against the forces of internal and external reaction and in the implementation of the program for progressive, revolutionary socioeconomic changes in the country.

The two sides made a detailed analysis of bilateral relations. They expressed satisfaction with the favorably developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and with their further tightening in the interest of the two friendly peoples and for the benefit of strengthening the world anti-imperialist forces, peace and international security.

The two sides expressed the wish to develop cooperation between the two countries in all areas, and agreed to hold regular consultations with regard to bilateral relations and the international issues that are a subject of their direct, mutual interest.

The two sides expressed their interest in the further development of trade exchanges and in the expansion of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. For this purpose they decided to set up an intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the visit the following documents were signed: A declaration on friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia; an accord on cultural cooperation; and a protocol on the talks concerning the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During the talks the two sides discussed current international issues, paying particular attention to the situation in the south of Africa. The two sides stated that despite important successes of the African peoples in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, expansionism, racism and apartheid, serious sources of tension caused mainly by the remnants of colonial and racial oppression, especially in the south of Africa, continued to exist in Africa.

Poland and Ethiopia confirmed their will to actively participate in efforts in favor of the total and final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in all its forms and features. They decidedly support the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to achieve freedom and national independence. They ascertain again that any kind of solution to the problem of Namibia and Zimbabwe should take into account the stand of SWAPO in Namibia and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe. At the same time, the two sides come out decidedly against any attempts to impose neocolonial solutions of the African majorities in those countries.

The two sides condemned the racist policy of apartheid pursued by the regime of the Republic of South Africa, a policy recognized by the international community as a crime against mankind. They also condemn the aspiration of that regime to produce its own nuclear weapons, which constitutes a threat to the peace in Africa and the world.

Poland and Ethiopia decidedly condemn the adventurist maneuvers of the imperialist forces and their adherents that are aimed at violating the sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of the African countries through open aggression and direct intervention. An expression of this is the effort to establish the so-called inter-African intervention force aimed at destabilizing the African countries and at preserving the neocolonial forms of domination of the African Continent.

The two sides pointed out that the main condition for insuring peace in the region of the Horn of Africa is the strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the renunciation of territorial claims and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. They declared that the undermining of these principles constitutes a serious violation of the UN and OAU Charter, and threatens the maintenance of peace and security both on the African Continent and in the world.

In this context the Polish side confirmed its complete support for the Ethiopian people in their efforts to maintain the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the country, and in their efforts to preserve revolutionary achievements. The two sides stressed the important role of the OAU in uniting the anticolonial and anti-imperialist forces on the Continent of Africa, and in strengthening the relations of cooperation and neighborliness among African countries.

Poland and Ethiopia oppose the adventurist policy of the Chinese leadership, contrary to the interests of the forces of progress, peace and socialism in the world. The two countries condemn the Chinese attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of states. They expressed their complete solidarity with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its struggle in defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and support the policy of peace and neighborliness followed by that country.

The Polish People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia confirmed their commitment to the cause of deepening the process of detente, consolidating international peace and security, putting an end to the increasing arms race and achieving general and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. They came out for the further expansion of comprehensive international cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual benefits.

In this context the two sides pointed to the importance of the initiatives submitted by the socialist countries in favor of strengthening peace and security in the world. The two sides pointed to the great importance of the comprehensive implementation of the principles adopted at the CSCE for consolidating peaceful relations in Europe.

The two sides came out for the comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East conflict, taking into account the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state.

The two sides highly appraised the importance and role of the nonalined movement in the struggle to consolidate positive political changes in international relations. They expressed the conviction that a new important contribution to this struggle will be made by the summit of nonalined countries in Havana.

The two sides stressed the need for continuing efforts aimed at establishing just economic relations based on equality, nondiscrimination and the recognition of the sovereign right of every state to freely decide what to do with its natural riches. The two sides confirmed their support for the United Nations and their loyalty to the aims and principles of this universal international organization.

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the results of the talks, and declared that the visit of Mengistu Haile Mariam constitutes an important contribution to the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and to the cause of the struggle against imperialism, for consolidating national independence, world socialism and peace.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his thanks and gratitude to the representatives of the highest party and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic, and to the Polish people for the hospitable and warm reception accorded to him and to the delegation accompanying him. Mengistu Haile Mariam invited Henryk Jablonski to pay an official visit of friendship to socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later time.

PAP: U.S. INITIATIVE IN MIDEAST 'COMPLETE FAILURE'

LD262148Y Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

["American Initiative in Middle East Fails"--PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, 26 Dec, PAP--(by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)--Washington is becoming more and more convinced that the American initiative in the Middle East has proved a complete failure. The Brussels meeting of Vance with Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan, Washington's latest attempt to save the Israeli-Egyptian talks, was no success. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returned to Washington on Christman Eve and stated, in a short report at the airport, that the meeting was "fruitful", but he disclosed no details of the talks, neither did he announce any future meetings on the issue.

Carter's optimistic statement on a possibility to arrive at a peaceful solution between Egypt and Israel, delivered at the meeting with journalists held in Plains in the State of Georgia on December 25, is defined by the Washington and New York press as an unconvincing one and meant to a large extent to stop the wave of criticism on the activity of Begin's government. This activity has recently been a major topic of all American commentaries on the Middle East.

The opinion prevailing in Washington is that the administration was firm in rejecting the proposals and suggestions on convening a new summit meeting in Camp David with the participation of the Egyptian president and the Israeli premier. One should rather expect the administration to refrain even from contacts on the level of foreign ministers, and Vance will withdraw from mediation efforts. Some people in Washington say that another platform for the Middle East discussion should be sought, and that the only real platform is a Geneva conference attended by all the sides involved.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF BOUMEDIENE

AU281022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Dec, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram of condolence to Rabah Bitat, president of the National Assembly of Algeria, on the death of Houari Boumediene, president of the Revolutionary Council, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, devoted son of the Algerian people, steadfast fighter for peace, liberty and progress, friend of the Romanian people, staunch militant for the continuous development of the good Romanian-Algerian relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity, as the message of the Romanian head of state points out, further reading:

The meetings and talks, the dialogue I had with my close friend, President Houari Boumediene led to relations of warm friendship between us characterized by cordiality, mutual respect and confidence, helped the development of the Romanian-Algerian relations, ensured a fruitful cooperation in the service of peace, national liberty and independence, against imperialism and colonialism, for a new international economic order.

In this moment of deep grief for the Algerian people, I would like to reassert the resolve of Socialist Romania to act for further strengthening the Romanian-Algerian relations of many-sided collaboration, the cooperation between our countries internationally in the interest of the two peoples, of peace and security the world over.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS USSR ANNIVERSARY

AU282025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 28 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Dec, AGERPRES--A meeting marking the 56th foundation anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics organized by the A.R.L.U.S. [Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR] General Council took place in the afternoon of December 28, at the Romanian-Soviet friendship house in Bucharest.

Speaking of the importance of this red-letter-day of the Soviet peoples were Stan Soare, deputy minister of education and instruction member of the bureau of the A.R.L.U.S. General Council, and Vks. Gusak, counsellor at the Bucharest Embassy of the Soviet Union. The speakers emphasized the links of friendship, solidarity and multilateral collaboration between the R.C.P. and the C.P.S.U., between the two countries and peoples, pointing to the importance of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev for their further development.

SCINTEIA PUBLISHES CEAUSESCU ADDRESS TO FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

AU281855Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Dec 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 December reception for heads of the diplomatic missions of African, Asian and Latin American countries in Bucharest]

[Text] Ambassadors, I want to express sincere thanks for your congratulations and for the kind words spoken about me and the Romanian people on the occasion of my being awarded the Simba prize, which symbolizes the African peoples' desire for freedom, independence, progress and peace.

This prize has been awarded to me as an expression of the solidarity existing between the Romanian people and African and other developing peoples in the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, as an expression of our solidarity in the struggle for the African peoples' independent socioeconomic development, and for a policy of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

You know of Romania's relations with the African countries. Indeed, we maintain good relations with all the countries on that continent, except of course for the states in southern Africa where there is still colonial domination and apartheid. In fact, we have good relations with all the developing countries, and with all states, regardless of their social system.

We are continuously concerned with strengthening our cooperation and solidarity with the African countries--on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and mutual advantage--with a view to insuring each country's socioeconomic progress. We have supported and continue to support the Rhodesian and Namibian peoples' national liberation struggle, as well as the struggle of the majority people of South Africa against the racist policy of apartheid. We are firmly convinced that, acting resolutely and employing all means of struggle--including military options--the African peoples will shortly win their independence.

We know that there are many problems to be solved in Africa, as well as on other continents. Like you, we are worried about the continuation and even consolidation of certain positions of domination, and of the neocolonialist policy. You know that for a time we were also under foreign domination, and we had to make great efforts--and are still making great efforts--to insure our independent socioeconomic development. We thus know from our own experience that there cannot be any question of real independence without eliminating all foreign domination, without insuring one's own self-contained socioeconomic development, based on the people's right to be masters of their national resources. It is precisely, therefore, in our relations with the African countries that we place great emphasis on cooperation aimed at the independent economic and social development of each people.

Like you, we are concerned about the situations created in certain parts of Africa. We believe that every effort must be made to solve the problems through direct negotiations between the African countries involved, or within the OAU, with a view to establishing relations based on respect for the independence and territorial integrity of all the states, and on an active cooperation benefiting the socioeconomic development of each country.

I have accepted the Simba prize considering it a symbol of the African peoples' determination to develop independently and to settle their problems through negotiations, excluding the use or threat of foreign intervention in Africa.

We understand very well that the African peoples need to cooperate with other states. The requirements for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order involve each country's own efforts, as well as extensive cooperation with other states. However, this cooperation must exclude the use or threat of force, and must be based on relations of equality and equity, because only thus will the African and other peoples be able to make rapid progress along the path of socioeconomic develcpment.

We have always supported and continue to actively support a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, and the achievement of a general peace in that area, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and provide a solution to the Palestinian problem, in keeping with the Palestinian people's wishes, including that of having their own independent state. One cannot speak of an equitable solution in the Middle East without solving the Palestinian problem, which is actually the essential factor for a just and lasting peace in that area. Some of you may know that Romania was among the first countries--if not the first--which, at talks with the Palestinian leader, my friend 'Arafat, insisted on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with the idea that subsequently the Palestinians, or rather this state, should independently decide on the forms of cooperation it desires with this or that side and how such cooperation should be implemented. We are firmly convinced that extensive support should be further granted the Palestinian people so as to reach a settlement on this problem and to secure their independence. We therefore advocate an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides--primarily, of course, the sides in conflict, the PLO, other states and, naturally, the United Nations. Such negotiations will permit each side to present its position and to reach a solution agreeable to all, thus insuring a lasting peace. Not only the Middle East people, but also the Mediterranean peoples, the European, African, Asian and all other peoples in the world are interested in achieving a lasting peace in the Middle East as soon as possible.

You are living in Romania--some of you have been here for a few years--and as such are closely familiar with the Romanian people's domestic and international concerns. As a socialist and developing country, Romania is interested in making every effort to insure its rapid socioeconomic progress: This is the only way to the new system we are building which permits all our people to lead a dignified, prosperous and free life. We are well aware of the fact that for this we need international cooperation and peace. We are extensively developing our relations with the socialist and developing countries, and with all the states in the world, including the developed capitalist states, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. As you know, we insist that interstate relations be based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. We do so out of the firm conviction that in the contemporary world no people can advance, and no peace or a new economic order can be secured without recognition and implementation of these principles by all states.

We are vitally interested in disarmament, not only in Europe, but throughout the world. Since we live in Europe, we are acting on behalf of the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki,on behalf of security on the continent. We insist on halting the arms race and beginning disarmament. We insist on detente and peace. We believe that the continuation of the arms race endangers not only detente, but the peoples' independence, peace, their very lives and human civilization itself. The world has stockpiled so much destructive weaponry that mankind can be destroyed in only a few minutes. Hence, aside from economic and social considerations, and of the fact that the arms race is a heavy burden on all peoples, this concerns mankind's fate itself, and in this we are all interested. We must do everything possible to halt the arms race! We are firmly convinced that if all states act resolutely, we can arrive at specific disarmament measures and insure a lasting peace in the world!

I hope you will understand me correctly. We are not utopians, we do not believe that problems will be solved of their own accord, or that unilateral actions can be taken toward disarmament. We know that each people has the right--or even the duty--to provide for its army and defense means, as long as armaments and armies exist, and as long as there is a danger of aggression and war. But we equally believe that this must be done rationally, so as not to prejudice each nation's socioeconomic development. A balance should be insured not by escalating the arms race, but by halting it, by effecting a controlled and balanced disarmament, which should not favor or endanger the security of any side, and which indeed should lead to a gradual reduction of armaments, and in the last analysis, to general disarmament, and primarily to the destruction of nuclear weapons. I believe that such a concrete approach is in accordance with the interests of all peoples, and with the current international conditions. All peoples and all states have the obligation to take firm steps along this line!

This is why we interpreted the award of the Simba peace prize as a mark of recognition of Romania's policy in connection with disarmament, detente and peace, but also as an obligation to intensify our work and cooperation with all states in the world to attain these goals, which constitute a vital aspiration for all peoples. Halting the arms race is an essential necessity for the developing countries. This would permit a realistic approach to the problem of underdevelopment and the allocation of greater funds by the developed to the developing countries to help overcome their backwardness and make progress more rapidly. This is also the path to the new world economic order. Hence, there is a close relationship between eliminating underdevelopment and the new economic order, on the one hand, and the policy of detente, reducing armaments, disarmament and peace. These problems can only be solved if equal attention is given to each of them.

In view of the above, we want to develop our cooperation with your countries in connection with all of mankind's problems, beginning, I repeat, with those concerning securing independence and sovereignty for each nation, the establishment of the new world economic order, and disarmament and peace.

Rest assured--and please assure your heads of state and government and your peoples--that in Romania, in its party-state leadership, and thus in the Romanian president, they will always find a sincere friend in all circumstances, in the struggle for independence and detente, for a better and more just world, for peace. (loud applause)

SCINTEIA PUBLISHES CEAUSESCU ADDRESS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS

AU282003Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 23 December reception for Romanian students and students from developing countries, in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, I am very pleased to be meeting with representatives of young people from African, Arab, Latin American and other developing countries studying in Romania. I want to thank you for your congratulations on the occasion of the Simba prize award, which symbolizes the African peoples' struggle against domination and oppression, for independence, socioeconomic development and peace. This prize is, in fact, an expression of appreciation for Socialist Romania's and the Romanian people's policy of cooperation with the African and other developing countries, of detente, disarmament and peace throughout the world.

Romania, which has itself been under foreign domination for long periods, firmly supports the struggle of the African and other peoples against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, for national independence and for self-reliant socioeconomic development, in the conviction that this is the only way for the African and other developing peoples to secure their well-being and happiness.

There are indeed many problems to be solved in Africa. Primarily, there are still peoples struggling to be fully independent, such as those in Rhodesia and Namibia, as well as the majority people in South Africa who are struggling against racism and apartheid. Romania maintains extensive relations with the national liberation movements in that part of the world, and grants them active and many-sided support in their struggle. We are developing broad relations with practically all the African countries. I have met with almost all the African heads of state, either on the occasion of my visits to Africa, or on the occasion of visits here by many African heads of state. We also maintain extensive relations with the Middle Eastern countries, with the Arab countries in general, and with countries in Latin America, Asia and throughout the world.

We know that the African peoples must solve many problems to make economic progress. Unfortunately, in certain areas there are still attempts to maintain and even expand the policy of domination. Comflicts have recently emerged between certain countries that gravely endanger these states' policy of independence and their socioeconomic development. This is why Romania advocated, and continues to advocate that the African states solve their problems themselves, without foreign interference, through negotiations. We are convinced that sitting down to negotiations within the OAU or directly, the African countries will find solutions insuring a cooperation based on equality and respect for independence and territorial integrity, and will strengthen their solidarity in the struggle for socioeconomic development and for consolidating their national independence.

We are extensively cooperating with many African countries and we are determined to expand this cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality, so that it will contribute to the socioeconomic development and ever more rapid progress of each state. We are strengthening our cooperation with the African countries and with all the developing countries with a view to establishing a new world economic order, eliminating underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries. Actually, the situation of the developing countries can be said to be a direct consequence of imperialist domination. Therefore, the struggle against underdevelopment and for a new economic order is not only a continuation of the struggle for national liberation, but also of the class struggle, at an international level, of the poor against the rich. This is why Romania attaches great importance to the struggle against underdevelopment, for national liberation and independence, and for the new world economic order.

From our own experience we know that to eliminate underdevelopment each state must make great efforts. We also know that to eliminate underdevelopment and build an economy, a country must make consistent efforts to eliminate cultural backwardness and illiteracy, to raise the cultural level of the people, and to train cadres for all areas of activity. In the final analysis, the main role in forging an economy, in the development and progress of each nation, is played by people, by cadres of all professions. This is why Romania is doing everything possible to contribute, within the limits of its possibilities, to training cadres from the developing countries. Your very presence in Romania--the presence of about 15,000 young people from other countries studying in Romania--is an expression of Romania's solidarity with and will to make a genuine contribution to training the cadres necessary for the development of the developing countries.

I want to express my hope that the young people from developing countries who are studying in Romania will study to the best of their abilities, which is actually required of the Romanian students, too. I am saying this because without studying, without mastering the latest advancements in science and culture, you will not be able to fulfill your obligations toward your own peoples, toward your countries' progress, and toward yourselves. (lively applause)

As you know, Romania firmly supports negotiated solutions to all interstate problems. We believe that, given the current conditions, when the force of destructive weapons is so great, there is no other alternative for settling interstate problems but through negotiations. I have said before--but I want it to be clear--that we make a clear distinction between settling problems between states, and the national liberation movements, including military, material and moral support.

We believe that the peaceful option of negotiations should also be adopted in solving the Middle East problems. We believed and do believe that only a general and total solution in the Middle East can insure a lasting and just peace. Under this, we include Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, a solution to the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. (lively applause) In fact, for your information, I want to mention that Romania was the first country which, at talks with Palestinian leaders, with my friend 'Arafat, raised the question of establishing an independent Palestinian state. We did so in the conviction that there is no other way for the Palestinian people to live in true freedom but in their own state. We believe that such a Palestinian state must absolutely be created. How this state will cooperate with other states is the problem of the Palestinians themselves, of the new state. We are firmly convinced that this is the only way to secure a general, just and lasting peace, and the independence, integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the Middle East. (lively applause)

In connection with the disarmament questions, you have witnessed Socialist Romania's efforts on behalf of halting the arms race, and beginning to implement a genuine policy of detente and disarmament. Our efforts are determined by the fact that Europe is faced with complex problems. Unfortunately it is in Europe that close to 80 percent of the world's weaponry, including nuclear weapons, are stockpiled. We fully understand that each people must take care of its national independence--and as long as there are arms and armies, each people must secure means of defense. However, we believe equally that this should be done rationally, without sacrificing the peoples; socioeconomic development, their progress and well-being. In the last analysis, a country's defense depends on that people's struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements, their well-being, independence and happiness. (lively applause)

We understand that neither the African, nor the Latin American nor Asian countries can cease to acquire armaments, and neither does Romania or other states. However, should we follow the path of intensified armaments purchasing, we would actually undermine, willingly or unwillingly, the very basis of our independent development. We therefore believe that everything possible must be done to halt the arms race and to insure a balance of forces that would not endanger either side, a balance based not on escalated arming but on their gradual and balanced reduction. This applies to both Europe and to Africa, and to all the states and continents. [paragraph continues]

This is why we, who are concerned with consolidating independence and with establishing the new economic order, believe that we must work energetically to halt the arms race, to reduce military expenditures and to allocate the funds saved thereby to both the development of each country and to more substantially helping the developing countries. As you know, we suggested that 50 percent of these funds should be earmarked for the progress of the developing countries, and the other 50 percent to be used by each country to solve its own economic and social problems. We believe that if the peoples strengthen their solidarity and cooperation, and if they struggle more actively along this line, we can make all the states--beginning of course with the big ones--take into account the wishes of the nations and halt the arms race.

The young people are the ones most interested in these goals because in the final analysis they bear a great responsibility for how the society of tomorrow will insure ever better living conditions for the peoples. As a former leader of the Romanian youth organization, I know that the youth constitute a great force. I have great confidence that the world youth, acting in full unity, can play a far greater role in the struggle for the new economic order, for the peoples' independence, for a policy of peace securing for each people the right to a free development in accordance with their wishes. (loud applause)

I wish you the best possible results in your studies. I hope that you will cooperate intensively with the Romanian youth. I know that such cooperation exists, and I hope that our youth organizations will cooperate with your associations so that the friendships forged in universities will last, will promote the friendship between the youth and peoples of our countries, and that it will contribute to building a world of justice, equality and independence, a better and more just world. (loud applause)

Naturally, I want to thank here also the representatives of the Romanian youth who have congratulated me, and my wishes for success in universities also go to the Romanian youth. I wish you all success in your studies and in life! (loud and prolonged applause)

BRIEFS

COMMISSION WITH USSR--The 30th session of the Romanian-Soviet commission on scientific-technical cooperation ended in Bucharest today. The session examined the stage and results of scientific-technical cooperation in 1977-78, and its prospects up to 1980, and worked out appropriate measures to implement the projects agreed upon with greater efficiency. At the same time, the commission examined and adopted the main guidelines of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for 1981-85, which will be taken into consideration by the ministries and central bodies. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU]

BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG COMMISSION PROTOCOL--The protocol of the third session of the Romanian-Belgian-Luxembourg joint commission on economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed in Bucharest today. The document includes measures aimed at further developing economic relations and cooperation ventures in industry, technology and science between competent organizations and companies from Romania, Belgium and Luxembourg. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 78 AU]

TANJUG CARRIES JOSIP BROZ TITO'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD2822244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2234 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, in greeting the working people and all citizens for the new year, made reference to results achieved in the socialist self-management development of our country and its foreign policy activity. On this subject he also pointed to the directions of actions and tasks which lie before the community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities in the coming year.

Responding to the request from Dr Tone Krasovec, general director of Ljubljana radio and television, made on behalf of all Yugoslav radio and television stations, the president of the republic said the following in his traditional new year message:

The successful development of foreign political relations, the strengthening of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and the continued affirmation of Yugoslavia in the world are the essential characteristics of our life in 1978. The basic seal to the past year was given by the 11th LCY Congress, with all that preceded and followed it and follows from it still.

The greatest gathering of Yugoslav communists was judged, not only at home but also abroad, as a congress of stability, continuity, and unity. I think that it can rightfully be said that the SFRY as a whole has been developing in just this way for a number of years already, including, of course, last year. The action of long years of Yugoslav communists' revolutionary zeal, and great efforts made by the working people of our country during and after the war, have thereby been rounded off more completely, as was said at the congress.

In the year now ending [words indistinct] our thoughts have also turned to the past, to the days when the foundations of our socialist and self-management community of equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia were laid. We marked in a fitting manner the anniversaries of two great events in the national liberation struggle, the Neretva and Sutjuska battles, as well as many other significant events of our revolution.

The 35th anniversary of the second session of the antifascist council of the national liberation of Yugoslavia was also marked recently. True to its historic decisions and principles, expressed most fully in the constitution and law on associated labor, we have continued intensive efforts directed at the continued development of self-management social relations and of the democratic character of the political system. We have also recognized realistically current weaknesses and difficulties, openly pointed them out and brought out new initiatives and proposals for better and more efficient work by self-management organizations and communities, sociopolitical organizations and institutes, of the political system. All this has been discussed fundamentally at the conferences and other meetings of the LCY, SAWP, War Veterans' Federation, the trade unions, the youth and other organizations. At the beginning of the year elections took place for assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities, in the work of which millions of workers, peasants, young people, women and all levels of the population were directly involved. That was a great manifestation of support for our delegate system. In brief, all the subjective forces of society were mobilized in order to insure the best possible functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

Some dilemmas were also clarified, further tasks spelled out, and all the conditions were created to enable us to achieve even better results in the realization of power of the working class and of all working people next year.

In order to achieve this, we need to transfer the focus of political activity as a whole to the basic organizations of associated labor, the local communities, delegations and the basic organizations of sociopolitical organizations. No kind of activity by forums, which, of course, have their own significant role and responsibility, can compensate for the weakness of political work at the base. In other words, the results of political activity cannot only be judged according to the stances and conclusions of forums, however good they be, but above all according to what is being carried out at the social base, in practice, and to what extent those great potential forces, gathered and organized in the basic, political cells of society, have been stimulated and mobilized.

That is why in the year before us the main task of all subjects of the political system will consist in the implementation of that which we have adopted unanimously. In order to make more rapid progress in truly changing social relations, we must put an end to phenomena of verbalism and the harmful practice of speaking in a generalized and declamatory manner. From the bottom to the top we must get used to discussing all problems in the most concrete possible way and adopting clear and precise decisions on how to solve them in everyday practice.

In the realization of such a method of work, the young generation can contribute much, with its freshness and dynamism, and I expect this of them.

As regards economic development, despite complex conditions, in particular the unstable and unfavorable world situation, our country achieved significant results in 1978. Our working people made great efforts to produce even more industrial, agricultural and other goods, in order to develop economic and social activities and promote the living and social standards of our citizens. We have to a great extent succeeded in all this. Wherever one turns in our country, it is clear that the people in all our towns and villages are living better and better. I am not only thinking of the quantity of goods available, but also of the socialist self-management relations which are being built and the social climate and general disposition which surround our people. Parallel with material progress, the positive organization of the economic base itself has continued on the bases of the constitution and the law on associated labor. The construction of such production relations creates the conditions for an earlier economic upturn.

In the complex conditions and objective difficulties referred to, we have not been able to carry out all aims and tasks set for us in the sphere of the economy with the same success. However, on this occasion too I must stress that some subjective weaknesses have reduced our achievements in a number of sectors, and it is good to know what are the weaknesses in each sphere. Above all, they are reflected in insufficient labor productivity, irrational expenditure, a high increase in prices and the commodity trade deficit with other countries. This is why all social actions, particularly during the last few months, have been directed at the effective elimination of these weaknesses.

Our basic orientation in the coming year, therefore, is the stabilization of economic trends and the improvement of socioeconomic relations. This assumes the further improvement of living and working conditions for our people, but will depend on results which we will achieve in the strengthening of self-management relations and the implementation of a policy of stabilization. For only in this way can we secure the conditions for the constant raising of living standards. This is why we must take strict account of our real possibilities and of a realistic growth of the social product and put an end to unreliable investments and other expenditure and overburdening of the economy. Naturally, as a developing country with great economic and social potential, we will not be held back from dynamic economic development in years to come, for we have all the essential conditions for this.

But one of the key and direct conditions for long-term, rapid and stable development is to qualitatively improve the system of planning and to carry out what has been agreed in the self-management planning process. In this respect we must not fall behind the rapid and complex changes in the world, particularly since our economy is open and cooperates in the economic field with nearly all countries. Our country needs a fundamental and long-term development strategy, with constant adjustment to the times in which we live, the more so since our economy is at an ever-increasing level of development.

Briefly, without self-management linking and the pooling of labor and resources, it is not possible to organize material and spiritual forces successfully, and it is not possible to exploit our national wealth, internal supplies and the advantages of our socialist self-management system. Therefore I consider it a prime social task for all economic and social subjects to adopt medium and long-term development plans, by means of self-management and social agreements and making full use of scientific knowledge, and to be most responsible in carrying them out.

In the sphere of the economy, then, we must concentrate all our forces in order to effect a more significant increase in labor productivity and to insure better organization and greater efficiency. We must struggle to put the quality of work and creativity in the forefront at all times.

In all our efforts to produce more and better, to improve the system and to promote relations, concern about people must be at the center of attention. It seems as if this social preoccupation has dwindled recently. For example, let us look at what is happening on our roads: Every day we lose people, our greatest wealth. When it is a question of concern for people, we must not waste a single moment or spare any efforts. The whole of society must approach these questions in an organized manner.

Fresh significant results have been achieved in building up our armed forces and improving combat readiness and social self-protection. Our community has devoted much attention to this in the past year, for our country's defense preparations have been and remain the guarantee of peaceful, creative work for our working people and reliable protection of everything we have achieved until now. Next year the necessary measures in this respect will not lag behind either.

Foreign policy activity in the past year has strengthened the international position of our country, which is our highest national interest and at the same time a precondition for our increasing contribution to solving the problems of the world. In carrying out consistently the policy of nonalinement we have significantly deepened friendly cooperation with a large number of countries in different parts of the world, and this is our concrete contribution to greater understanding, trust and cooperation between countries, which is so necessary in today's divided world.

In the future, too, as a nonalined country, Yugoslavia will follow the path of cooperation on an equal basis, permeated with mutual respect, with all countries, regardless of size, might and orientation. This cooperation has never in the past, and will not in the future either, be developed to the detriment of third countries. In this context, as hitherto, we will devote particular attention to the development of cooperation with our neighbors, with whom we have many links.

The nonalined movement has exceptionally important tasks before it in the coming year. It had significant successes in 1978 with the Belgrade ministerial conference and elsewhere, strengthening its unity in action in a democratic way.

I am sure that the nonalined countries' summit in Havana, and the meetings prior to it, will enable the movement, while remaining true to its principles and broad in its stances, to become even more influential and effective in the struggle for the just resolution of acute problems of international political and economic relations, for peace, stability, more rapid economic development and progress in the world. I see in this the historic responsibility of all nonalined countries and of the whole of our movement.

The world continues to be confronted with very complex problems many of which have been burdening it for years. Some, unfortunately, are becoming more and more disturbing. At the same time, however, the general picture of the world is changing. The majority of mankind is outside bloc groupings and is in favor of nonalinement and the independence of its own and all other countries. This is a force which, in the logic of contemporary development, will grow further and have even more influence on world trends. The great positive changes which mark our era give rise to the hope that, despite all dangers of conflict, reason will predominate over force and madness, and the desires of nations throughout the world for peace, freedom, security and unhindered comprehensive development will be trimphant.

I wish all our working people and all citizens, pioneers and young people and members of the Yugoslav People's Army and of the State Security Forces a successful and happy 1979

TANJUG REPORTS ON WORSENING SITUATION IN IRAN

LD282201Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1953 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Dec, TANJUG--Reports coming in from Tehran indicate that Tehran is about to fall off the abyss edge on which it has been hovering for months.

Iran's petroleum has practically stopped running. Today, the petroleum production will drop to only 200,000 barrels. Petroleum exports were fully suspended two days ago. Hundreds of vehicles wait in long lines for fuel at gasoline stations. Heating oil is hard to obtain although the time of the year with the coolest nights is about to begin. The country's petroleum reserves will last only a few more days, it is estimated.

For five consecutive days conflicts in Tehran have been taking a toll in casualties. At least seven persons were killed in conflicts with the army yesterday. Some one hundred university professors have been arrested.

Tehran is in constant fear of what is to come tomorrow. When oil stops even to trickle, the danger will present itself not only of heavier bloodshed, but also of foreign interference. A quarter of a century ago, Mossadegh compelled the shah to leave the country. Petroleum monopolies, however, countered by suspending their imports of Iranian oil and in this way forced the national front to retreat and reinstated the shah.

Today, however, the situation is fundamentally different. Iranians themselves are preventing the oil flow and hence oil exports, especially to the Western world, and demanding an end to monarchy. The shah, for his part, is not willing to comply. The Iranian people are, however, practically unanimous in making the demand. Millions have been marching in protest and demanding the deposal of the monarch. All political parties and groupings, too, insist on the demand as a condition for resolving the current crisis.

Religious leader Khomeyni's intransigent position on overthrowing the monarchy is well known. Mossadegh's successors in the national front, headed by Karim Sanjabi, also regard the shah's abdication as the first step to be taken pending a referendum on the state system.

However, a new program was presented today by the opposition's most vociferous deputy in parliament, Ahmad Bani Ahmad. Ahmad's Union for Unity calls for the shah's abdication, while a state council would temporarily govern the country, in conformity with the constitution. Bani Ahmad, who met with the shah on three occasions recently, told newsmen that the council would dissolve parliament for a transitional government, and call elections within three months. The government would then end the state of emergency and abolish SAVAK, the secret police, free political prisoners and restore freedom of the press and freedom of association.

Observers conclude that it may be too late for any civilian government and consequently for such hopes as are harboured by the United States. The U.S. considers that the shah must stay until a pro-Western and pro-U.S. government is formed. However, the situation is such that all attempts to establish a civilian government have failed. The developments of the past few days, including the cessation of oil exports for the second time in two months, could enable the materialization of one of the worst possibilities discussed by Iranian and foreign circles during the past few months. This would be a military junta, a more ruthless set of generals than the present military government led by General Azhari.

COUNCILS ASSESS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH NONALINED COUNTRIES

AU251457Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] A joint session of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy and the Federal Council for International Relations was held in Belgrade yesterday. The session was also attended by representatives of the federation, the republican and provincial councils for economic development and economic policy and the councils for international relations, as well as prominent scientific and public workers.

The councils discussed the realization of the action program of economic cooperation of the nonalined and the developing countries which was adopted at the fifth conference of the heads of state or government of the nonalined countries in Colombo, and which was later amended at the Belgrade conference of nonalined foreign ministers this year.

"The position adopted at the Belgrade ministerial conference on the significance and the need for the strengthening mutual economic cooperation, and of the nonalined and developing countries relying on their own forces, was confirmed, considering the situation in the world economy, the more and more difficult economic position of the nonalined and developing countries, and an absence of the political readiness of the developed countries to solve the key problems of international economic relations."

Economic cooperation of the nonalined and developing countries also strengthens their negotiating position. "It was noted that, on the whole, a certain progress has been made in the realization of the action program, although all the opportunities have not been exploited yet. It was assessed that an investment of additional efforts by all the nonalined and developing countries was necessary so that the most specific results may be achieved by the next conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries, particularly since it is assessed that this question will be one of the main ones at the forthcoming conference, to be held in Havana next year." It was also stressed that even greater involvement is necessary by all organs, associated labor organizations and communities in all aspects of cooperation with nonalined and developing countries.

FEDERAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES HAVANA SUMMIT, SEA LAW

LD282024Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec, TANJUG--The Yugoslav Federal Council for International Relations today stressed the great importance of the coming summit in Havana with regard to the further activities of the non-aligned movement and its role in resolving international problems. Stressed at the session was the need for active participation by all non-aligned countries in preparations for and at the sixth summit itself to ensure that the summit reflects the interests of the movement as a whole. The session participants particularly underlined the importance of strengthening the non-aligned movement's unity and action capacity in further developing the movement's fundamental role in international affairs.

Discussed at the session were the main elements related to Yugoslavia's activities in preparations for the Havana summit and questions relating to the international sea law. The Yugoslav Federal Council for International Relations underlined the importance of the stands and decisions adopted at the non-aligned ministerial conference held in Belgrade this summer.

The forthcoming special ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordinating bureau in Mozambique, at which solidarity with the liberation movements in Southern Africa and the front-line countries will be discussed, and the regular ministerial meeting of the non-aligned coordinating bureau in Colombo, it was assessed at the session, will be important opportunities for the non-aligned further to promote the implementation of the decisions of the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo and the Belgrade ministerial conference and further to advance the preparations for the Havana summit.

Assessed as an important step in the process of establishing a new international economic order was a convention on a new legal order in the exploration and exploitation of the ocean and sea beds and continental shelves outside the boundaries of national jurisdiction. The council also reviewed a report on the situation in negotiations at the third U.N. conference on sea law, following the conclusion of its seventh session, as well as a plan of preparations for the forthcoming eighth session of the conference. Noted on this occasion was the role of the non-aligned and other developing countries and the need for further efforts in consolidating the action unity of these countries, in order to successfully fulfill the goals of the conference as soon as possible.

FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD290239Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Dec, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec received here today Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov at the latter's request. During the meeting views were exchanged on several bilateral and international issues of common interest.

LCY COMMISSION FOR DEFENSE ADOPTS RULES OF PROCEDURE, PROGRAM

AU241407Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The first session of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Petar Matic.

In view of the fact that this was the first session, members of the commission discussed the rules of procedure on the tasks, organization and the manner of work of the commission, as well as a draft program of work which indicates the orientation and the most important task on which the commission should work in the coming period.

In the discussion it was stressed that through its overall activity this commission should contribute to implementing the leading ideological and political role of the League of Communists in building and developing a unified defense and protection system of our self-managing socialist society and should contribute to the further theoretical and practical development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. After the discussion the commission adopted, along with some proposals and suggestions, the rules of procedure on work, organization and the manner of work of the commission and adopted a draft commission work program.

STRONG EARTHQUAKE SHAKES AREA 27 DECEMBER

LD281712Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 28 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The instruments of the seismological institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Belgrade yesterday, 27 December 1978, at 1847 registered a strong earthquake about 850 km west of Belgrade. The magnitude of the earthquake at the focus was 5.2 on the Richter scale. The depth of the focus was determined to be about 400 km from the surface of the area. The epicenter of this earthquake was in the region of the Tyrrhenian sea.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SITUATION IS STILL PRECARIOUS

AU221825Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 December--According to the latest data of the distribution service of the Yugoslav community of electricity generation, the reservoirs of the hydroelectric power plants continue to be filled with water and this makes possible a somewhat greater production of electricity. Electricity consumption is increasing slightly and totals 144 million kilowatt hours daily. Our power plants produce 141 million kilowatt hours, while the rest is imported.

There will be no reductions in consumption, except in Croatia, under the condition that no great breakdown occur in the production and transmission installations. Since all difficulties have not yet been removed, the electricity producers continue to recommend economical consumption and savings of electricity.

TANJUG REPORTS ON ARMY LCY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE

LD271224Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the presence of over 400 delegates, the sixth electoral conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in the guard club in Belgrade today. The conference adopted a report on the activity of communists, on the activity of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and on the work of the organs and bodies of the conference and also the action program and amendments and addenda to the statutory decisions of the LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army. The conference also elected the committee of the LCY organization, the statutory commission and the supervisory commission. With the election of the committee of the organization, the conference ceased to exist.

The conference was opened by Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, hitherto secretary of the committee of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, after which a message of greeting was read out from Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, and on behalf of the LCY Central Committee, the conference was greeted by Fadil Hodza.

The first to take part in the discussions on the conference documents was Dzemil Sarac, who stressed that the general assessment is that the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army has achieved good results, successfully consolidating the ranks and role of the LCY, strengthening combat capacity and the moral and political unity of units. Considerable progress has been made in implementing the programs of army development, particularly in training commands, officers and units and in their technical modernization. Scientific research work has been considerably enriched and scientific knowledge is being increasingly successfully applied in practice. Sarac also stressed that the integration of the army into our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and also into society as a whole has been stepped up. All results have been achieved jointly by communists and all other members of the army, together with the efforts of our entire community, of which the army is an inseparable part.

The organizations of the League of Communists, Sarac continued, have consistently implemented LCY policy. This is particularly important when it is known that our vigilance does not depend on the intentions and forces of our opponents but on the unity and creative efforts of communists and all other patriots, that is, on the results which we achieve in building up our community and our defense forces.

The strengthening of our country's defense force is progressing through the process of socialization which is the expression and content of socialist self-management, Sarac said. Tasks and initiatives in this sphere are increasingly becoming a function of everyday life in all social cells, and the further progress of these processes depends upon the extent to which self-management is developed.

Sarac then spoke about the need for complete training of members of the Yugoslav People's Army and about the role and responsibility of the LCY in the country's preparations for defense, emphasizing that the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army annually accepts 12 to 15 percent of all new members of the LCY. Speaking about the tasks of the Yugoslav People's Army he stressed that all of its members are trained for devoted defense of the heritage and for the fulfillment of all demands made upon the armed forces by the supreme commander and the political leadership.

General Sarac said that the application of the principles of democratic centralism in the LCY organization in the army presupposes the further democraticzation of relations, criticism and self-criticism between members regardless of seniority and function, but also complete responsibility on the part of members and leadership. He then touched on a number of questions concerning the building up of the Yugoslav People's Army and the development of the territorial component of our armed forces, stressing that both parts form the whole of the armed forces which, together with the activity of the population, sociopolitical communities and organizations and also of work organizations, are to fulfill their role in the event of war, but in peace represent a significant force to repel aggressors. The decisive political influence and role of the LCY in all components of defense must never be brought into question, Sarac emphasized.

Comrade Tito has highly appraised work in the army and territorial defense, and the decisions of the 11th congress and Comrade Tito's message have determined the orientation of the LCY organization's activity in the Yugoslav People's Army and provided incentive for fresh zeal.

The ideological-political, organizational, and action capacity of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, tasks in the further strengthening of the system of the all-people's defense, the development and modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army, cadre strengthening of the armed forces--these were just some of the themes discussed by the 19 delegates.

We have done a great deal of work to implement the concept of all-people's defense but at the same time, Col Gen Stane Potocar stressed in the discussion, we are aware that new efforts await us in this sphere, for this is a process which demands uninterrupted creative work and completely organized activity.

Speaking of the tasks in the coming period, Stane Potocar said that the basic activity of members of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army must be directed toward the implementation of the adopted priority programs for the development of the Yugoslav People's Army and the further elaboration and implementation of the concept of all-people's defense.

Also taking part in the discussion were Branko Nikolic, Slatko Rendulic, Dane Petrovski, Vujo Lukov, Zlatko Isakovic, Janko Sekirnik, Alojz Hren, Mateja Andjelkovic, Milan Daljevic, Ivan Dolnicar, Sulejman Sarajlic, Djuro Loncarevic, Dragisa Marisic, Veljko Milandinovic, Zoran Nikoloc, Djuradj Kecan, Sveta Popovic and Ante Damic.

The basic and most important task, the action program of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army states, among other things, must continue to be the modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army, the strengthening of its moral and political unity and combat readiness, the increase in the technical equipment of units with modern weapons and equipment and the promotion of training and education in accordance with the material and social development of our country and with the strategic orientation of the League of Communists, whereby armed struggle is the deciding form of resistance to aggression and armed forces are the bearers of all forms of combat action in our conditions.

Regarding the amendments and addenda to the statutory decision of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, it must be stressed that regardless of the fact that no major changes are involved here, these are in accordance with the amendments to the LCY statute and with the needs of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and they reflect all the essential organizational and action needs of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The conference elected today a 90-member committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, a commission for statutory questions and a supervisory commission. A message of greetings was sent from today's gathering to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, in which the participants of the conference asserted that they will do everything necessary to constantly strengthen the combat power of our army and that they will not allow anyone to threaten and undermine the heritage of our revolution, the freedom and territorial integrity of the SFRY. "In particular", the participants of the conference informed LCY president Josip Broz Tito, "we will preserve and further strengthen the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities."

"We are glad and proud that our army is of your making, that it grew from the revolution which you led and that under your direct leadership it has become the forceful armed power of the working class and of all our nations and nationalities, capable of successfully defending our independent self-managing socialist and nonalined community with all forces of all people's defense," participants in the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army stated in conclusion to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces.

At the first session of the newly elected committee a presidium of fifteen members was elected as was a president of the committee. Col Gen Dane Cuic was elected president of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and Lt Col Gen Georgije Jovicic was elected secretary of the presidium.

BRIEFS

PROJECTED OIL IMPORTS--Despite the need to restrict oil imports, Yugoslav refineries expect imports to increase by about 30 percent in 1979. In the words of Branimir Sprenja, director of the INA [Industrija Nafte] refinery in Rijeka, crude oil requirements for next year amount to 18 million tons. Of this amount, Yugoslav deposits will supply 4 million tons, while the rest should be imported. Imports this year amounted to 10.8 million tons. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 27 Dec 78 LD]

TALKS WITH ALGERIA--Algiers, 15 Dec, TANJUG--In the just-ended Yugoslav-Algerian talks on cooperation in news and information, the two countries' delegations agreed to further advance cooperation in this field and attain the level of political relations between the two countries. Particularly discussed in the Yugoslav-Algerian talks was the promotion of specific aspects of cooperation between the two countries; news agencies, journalists' associations and othernews institutions as well as cooperation in film-making and publishing. Also discussed in the talks were projects to be carried out jointly by the Yugoslav and Algerian (?media). The two delegations also discussed the two countries' activity in news and information on the multilateral level, particularly within the framework of the non-aligned news (?pool) and the non-aligned broadcasters' pool. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD]

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGE--Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council appointed Milos Melovski, hitherto SFRY ambassador to the GDR, as assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND--Belgrade--By decree of the president of the republic, Dusan Gaspari, hitherto head of administration for the Far East, Indochina and the Pacific in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD]

SUBOTICA COMPUTER CENTER--On 19 December Nikola Kmexic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, formally commissioned for regular operation a new regional electronic computer center in Subotica. The center has been built jointly by Ada, Backa Topola, Kanjuza, Mali Idjos, Senta and Subotica communes. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU]